

O. exoleta, I sent them to Capt. Deville, who has kindly named them for me: the first species turning out to be *O. exoleta*, and mine *O. perplexa*, Muls. Although he says he will not absolutely commit himself to these diagnoses, I have no doubt, from a careful study of the descriptions, that he is correct. *O. exoleta* seems to occur chiefly on sandy coasts. Of *O. perplexa* I took about a dozen specimens in a rabbits' burrow at Streatley, in June, 1906, and also one in a sandpit here last year. In Ganglbauer's "Die Käfer von Mittel-Europa" *O. exoleta* is placed (with one other species) in the sub-genus *Bæoglæna*, Thoms., on account of the great length of the third joint of the maxillary palpi. *O. perplexa* is not included in Ganglbauer's table, and it is placed next to *O. umbrata*, Gyll., and *O. sericea*, Heer, but the third joint of the palpi (which is not mentioned in his description) seems just as long as in *O. exoleta*. The following is a short translation of Ganglbauer's description of *O. perplexa*.

Very finely and closely pubescent, slightly shining, reddish-brown, head and middle segments of abdomen dark. Antennæ slightly thickened towards apex, 3rd joint somewhat shorter than 2nd, 4th to 10th each a little thicker, 4th and 5th about as long as broad, 6th and 7th slightly transverse. Thorax one-third broader than long, as broad at base as elytra, strongly contracted in front, finely and closely punctured. Elytra somewhat longer than thorax, finely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured. Abdomen very finely and closely punctured and pubescent. First joint of hind tarsi as long as the three following. Long., 2.9 mm. South of France (Hyères, Collioure), also found by Dr. Eppelsheim in the Palatinate of the Rhine.

It somewhat resembles *O. exoleta* in colour and shape, but differs from it in the following respects: it is larger and more shining; the punctuation is stronger and more diffuse, especially on the elytra; the antennæ are less strongly and more gradually thickened, the 2nd and 3rd joints are much more slender, and the 3rd is longer in proportion to the 2nd; the thorax is more ample; and the elytra are slightly shorter in proportion to the thorax.

Bradfield, Berks.: February 7th, 1908.

SPANISH AND MOORISH MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD WALSHINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

[Continued from Vol. XII, p. 218 (1905)].

352 : 1.—ZENODOCHIUM, *gn. n.*

(*Ζενοδοχείον* = a place for strangers to lodge in).

Type, *Zenodochium monoptali*, Wlsm.

Antennæ $\frac{3}{2}$, not excavate, bifasciculate ($2\frac{1}{2}$), and shortly ciliate; basal joint

with broad conchoidal shield of scales, scarcely divided into a pecten beneath. *Maxillary Palpi* short, convergent. *Labial Palpi* recurved, moderately stout, median joint densely clothed, but not roughened; terminal joint shorter than median, bluntly pointed, smooth. *Haustellum* moderate, scaled. *Head* and *Thorax* smooth. *Forewings* with straightened costa and depressed, lanceolate apex: *neuration* 12 veins; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa; 10 remote from 11, closely approximate to 9 at end of cell; 3 and 1 connate, 5 closely approximate; 2 short, erect. *Hindwings* (1), tapering from a widened base to a moderately acute apex: *neuration* 7 veins (3 and 4 coincident); (3 + 4) and 5 stalked; 6 and 7 remote, nearly parallel. *Abdomen* short, compressed. *Legs*, hind tibiae hairy above.

This genus agrees with *Blastobasis*, Z., *Prosthesis*, Wlsm., and *Epistetus*, Wlsm., in having 3 and 4 of the hindwings coincident, and stalked, or connate, with 5; it differs from *Blastobasis* and *Prosthesis* in having a conchoidal shield of scales on the basal joint of the antennae instead of a pecten, and from *Epistetus* in the antennae not being attenuate at joint 4.

3069 : 1.—ZENODOCHIUM MONOPETALI, *sp. n.*

Antennae pale ochreous. *Palpi* pale ochreous, with brownish dusting on their outer sides. *Head* and *Thorax* pale ochreous, the latter with a brownish fuscous patch above. *Forewings* pale ochreous, dusted with brownish scales, and with a few blackish fuscous spots; the brown dusting is especially noticeable along the costa, where there is a strong group of brown scales a little before the middle, preceded by blackish dots running to the base along the edge of the cell; it also appears on the middle of the dorsum, falling into line with two black dots, one on the fold, and one on the cell above and beyond it, and again at the tornus, above which are two more black dots about the end of the cell, a few smaller ones lying around the termen and apex; cilia pale ochreous, unspotted. *Exp. al.* 14—16 mm. *Hindwings* shining, pale greyish cinereous; cilia pale ochreous. *Abdomen* blackish, with pale ochreous bars; anal tuft ochreous. *Legs* pale ochreous, shaded with brownish on their outer sides.

Type, ♂ (87418); ♀ (87414). Mus. Wlsm.

Larva: slaty grey; head, pronotal, and anal plates chestnut-brown. *Long.*, 9 mm. *Type* (87425). Mus. Wlsm.

Hab.: SPAIN—CADIZ—Chiclana, Larva *Limoniastrum monopetalum*, 27.I.1902, 23.II.1901, excl. 14.IV—3.VII.1901, 27. IV—4.VII. 1902. Twenty-two specimens.

Bred from leading shoots of *Limoniastrum monopetalum*.

3069 : 2.—ZENODOCHIUM XYLOPHAGUM, *sp. n.*

= *Hyptima*, *sp. n.* (?), Wlsm. Ent. Mo. Mag. XXXVII. 237 (1901).

Antennae and *Palpi* pale mouse-grey. *Head* and *Thorax* whitish cinereous, irrorated with mouse-grey. *Forewings* whitish cinereous, densely irrorated with mouse-grey, the only markings indicated being a very faint spot at the end of the

cell, and an equally faint reduplicated spot about the middle of the wing, its lower half resting on the fold; the densely distributed sprinkling extends over the bases of the pale brownish grey cilia. *Exp. al.* 15—16 mm. *Hindwings* shining, pale brassy brown; cilia brownish cinereous. *Abdomen* brassy brownish. *Legs* pale brownish cinereous, the tarsi very faintly speckled.

Type, ♂ (97951); ♀ (97953). Mus. Wlsm.

Hab.: SPAIN—MALAGA—Malaga, Larva under bark of half-dead Fig-tree, 24.I., excl. 22.V—4.VI.1901. Three specimens.

Bred from larvae feeding in the wood of a half-dead Fig-tree, in company with those of one of the *Aegeriadae*.

HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

415.—PERITIA, Stn.

3919 : 1.—PERITIA CALPELLA, *sp. n.*

Antennae greyish fuscous. *Palpi* short, porrect; greyish fuscous. *Head* and *Thorax* greyish brown. *Forewings* greyish brown, with a slight fuscous suffusion, sparsely dotted with fuscous scales on the dorsal half of the wing beyond the dorsal third, and about the apex; at one-third from the base is an ill-defined white fascia, descending slightly inward from costa to dorsum, and somewhat projected along the fold toward the base; from the middle of its outer margin a narrow projection extends to the apex of an upright white dorsal streak before the tornus, a similar, ill-defined, white streak descending from the costa before the apex; cilia brownish grey, whitish towards the apex, where they are dusted with fuscous on their base. *Exp. al.* 8 mm. *Hindwings* brownish grey; cilia pale brownish grey. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Legs* brownish grey, with some white tarsal spots.

Type, ♂ (98065). Mus. Wlsm.

Hab.: GIBRALTAR—25.XI.1903. Two specimens.

This agrees with *obscurepunctella*, Stn., in having only 10 veins in the forewings, (7 + 8) and (5 + 4) being coincident; (7 + 8) to costa, stalked with 6. *Hindwings* with 7 veins, (5 + 4) coincident; 6 and 7 stalked; 2, 3, and (4 + 5) remote.

417 : 1.—TRIBOLONEURA, *gn. n.*

(τρίβολος = a trident; νερά = a nerve).

Type, ELACHISTA SEPULCHRELLA, Stn.

Antennae $\frac{3}{5}$, minutely ciliate, serrate toward the apex; with pecten. *Maxillary Palpi* small. *Labial Palpi* smooth, moderately long, curved, ascending; terminal joint subacute, shorter than median, both rather coarsely scaled. *Haustellum* small. *Head* smooth, coarsely clothed with long scales. *Thorax* smooth. *Forewings* twice and a half as long as wide, costa arched before the middle, thence straighter; dorsum rounded, the margin tapering very obliquely from the middle to the slightly depressed, subacute apex: *neuration* 12 veins; 7 and 8 stalked, to costa, 6 out of their stalk, to termen; 2 to 5 remote, discoidal weak between 5 and

in one costal separate.

6; media subobsolete; 1 furcate at base. *Hindwings* $\frac{1}{2}$, evenly lanceolate; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; *neuration* 9 veins (7 bifid); 6 and 7 stalked, enclosing apex, 7 and 7^{bis} stalked; 2 to 5 remote; discoidal bent back from 5, meeting media close to radius. *Abdomen* smooth. *Legs*, hind tibiae hairy above and beneath.

This genus is allied to *Mendesia*, Joann., and *Elachista*, Tr., the former differing in the separation of vein 6 in both wings, but agreeing in the occurrence of 7^{bis} in the hindwings. *Elachista* differs in the coincidence of veins 4 and 5 in both wings, and it will almost certainly be found that the larvae of *Triboloneura* (like those of *Mendesia echiella*, Joann., and allied forms recently found in Tenerife) are not grass-miners. Having about 60 specimens of the two species, all ♂♂, one wonders how the ♀ has been overlooked.

4034 : 1.—TRIBOLONEURA SEPULCHRELLA, Stn.

Elachista sepulchrella, Stn. Ent. Mo. Mag. VIII. 235 (1872)¹; Stgr.-Rbl. Cat. Lp. Pal. II. 205, No. 4017 (1901)²; Wlsm. Ent. Mo. Mag. XXXIX. 180 (1903)³.

Hab.: MOROCCO¹⁻³—Swany, 8.II.1870¹; Tangier, 13.I—7. III, 21.IV—1.V.1904 (*Wlsm.*).

4034 : 2.—TRIBOLONEURA CONSTANTINELLA, Rbl.

= *constantinella*, Stgr. List 43.29 (1900)¹ LN.

Elachista argentella, Cl. + *constantinella*, Rbl., Stgr.-Rbl. Cat. Lp. Pal. II. 205, No. 4024^a (1901)².

Hab.: ALGERIA—Constantine¹⁻², 6.V.1904 (*Wlsm.*); Philippeville, 3-11.V.1904 (*Wlsm.*); Le Tarf, 17.VI.1896 (*Eaton*).

Differing from *sepulchrella* in the separation of vein 6 of forewings.

(To be continued).

ON SOME BRITISH HOMOPTERA HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED OR UNRECORDED.

BY JAMES EDWARDS.

In the decade which has elapsed since the publication of "The Hemiptera-Homoptera of the British Islands" several additional species have become known as inhabitants of Britain. I propose now to call attention to these collectively, and as the names at present in use for our insects are not in all cases the same as those employed in the more recent Continental lists,* I have indicated the changes which will be necessary in order to secure uniformity in this respect, as well

* Puton: Catalogue des Hémiptères de la Faune Paléarctique, 1899. Oshanin: Verzeichnis der Paläarktischen Hemipteren-Homoptera, 1906.